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delicious and delicious as to  
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**French**

**Vermouth**  
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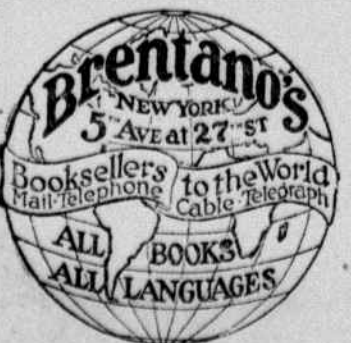
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## CONSTANTINE BIDS FOR ALLY SUPPORT BY CALL TO ARMY

Stirs Popular Favor as Soldier-King and Controls Powers' Policy.

FORCES THEIR DECISION

If Turks Attack Allies Must Aid or Enforce Sevres Treaty.

WILL AWAIT THE EVENT

If Greeks Are Aggressors London Believes Little Can Be Done.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, March 21.

King Constantine of Greece has forestalled serious events in Athens by his calling three classes of conscripts to the national colors, according to best informed opinion here. Furthermore, the view in London is that in this action Constantine has made another play for allied support. It is not believed that he will attack the Turks, but that he will await Turkish aggression.

The Allies are disappointed at the apparent breakdown of the compromise proposal made to the Greeks and the Turks during the conference in St. James's Palace ten days ago, but they will not act in any event until actual new hostilities commence.

Following the statement from Turkish sources printed in THE NEW YORK HERALD on the eve of the departure from London of Bekir Sami Bey, head of the Kemal delegation, to the effect they had received informal assurances that the allied compromise would be interpreted in their favor, and Bekir's further statement to the Temps in Paris that Turkey would never agree to a Near Eastern settlement until the Greeks were out of Asia Minor, Greeks here have been alarmed over what they believed to be allied favoritism for their late enemies.

**Did for Popularity.**

It was this that caused King Constantine to instruct Dimitrios Gounaris, head of the Greek delegation, to remain in London and also prompted the despatch of British warships to the Piræus, the port of Athens, as it was feared that there would be trouble in the Greek capital when the Greeks learned how the London conference had gone against them.

Information received by THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here is confirmed that not only an anti-Constantine revolution but an anti-Constantine revolution was extremely possible in Athens. At this juncture the consummate Constantine played two cards—he played his own personal popularity in Greece, which rests on the tradition that he has great soldierly ability, and he played the Allies into a situation where if the Allies refuse a settlement or attack the Greeks the Allies will have to make a straight decision between helping their former enemies on one hand or enforcing the treaty of Sevres, to which they signed their names, on the other hand.

**Greeks Blame French.**

The Greeks blame the French as much as they do the Italians for the present situation. They understand Italian jealousy in seeing Greece a great Mediterranean Power, but they fail to comprehend why the French should so favor the Turks. They say that, in the first place, it was Premier Briand's success over Premier Lloyd George in the London conference which favored the Turks in the general settlement, and it is now the French withdrawal from Cilicia which is releasing Turkish troops and necessitating the new classes to the Greek colors. However, they still are confident of their ability to clean up Kemal, despite the doubts of Gen. Gouraud and other allied military experts. Diplomatic despatches received here to-day say that with the new classes called to the Greek colors patriotic enthusiasm is again running at fever heat in Athens and that the people there are cheering for their soldier King, who, they declare, began the work for a greater Greece in the Balkan war and will now complete it despite the Allies. Despatches differ whether King Constantine will take the field and the initiative in Asia Minor or whether he will await the Turkish attack "with a larger army than England."

It is the British Foreign Office opinion that the Allies will take no steps in connection with Greece and Turkey until hostilities commence, and then, if the Turks are the aggressors, they will help the Greeks. But if the Greeks are the aggressors, it is admitted that there is little the Allies can do. The cutting off of supplies and money from Greece is recognized as not entirely an effective step to take, as the Greek army has already demonstrated it can fight without pay and with very little supplies.

**Predicts Greek Offensive.**

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. LONDON, March 21.—The calling by King Constantine of Greece of three classes to the national colors in all probability portends a Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists, said Demetrios Gounaris, Greek Minister of War, in an interview here to-day.

"This decree," said M. Gounaris, "is a natural consequence of the attitude of Turkey, who has again declared she will not accept the proposals of the London conference, and is demanding the return of Thrace and Smyrna, obtained by Greece as the result of the war."

"It is also being openly declared that the Turkish forces in Cilicia are being withdrawn for use against the Greeks, and we have news of a Kemal concentration against our army. Therefore the latter has been reinforced, and three classes of reserves, numbering 45,000 men, have been called out as the result of an urgent decision by the council of after consultation with the Premier and myself."

"Such precautions must be taken, and the commander in chief has taken all the military measures for the safety of the army. I cannot say exactly what this portends, but in all probability it portends a Greek offensive, as obviously we cannot await the completion of the Turkish concentration. I am quite confident, however, and have no doubt that our army will more than suffice to deal with the Kemal forces."

## CHINESE TEACHERS STRIKE, EDUCATION MINISTER OUT

Four Months' Salaries Unpaid and 6,000 Students Join Instructors in Protest Against Opening Schools for Railway Men While Others Close.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PEKING, March 21.—Minister of Education San Yuan-lin has tendered his resignation as a result of a strike of teachers and administrative officials in all the eight higher institutions of learning here.

The strike was called primarily because of four months' arrears in salaries. The teachers and the students, who have joined in the strike, have addressed a concerted protest against the sequestration of funds by individual revenue producing Ministries. They demand nationalization of the revenues and the allotment of a sufficient fund for educational purposes. Eight hundred teachers and six thousand students are

affected. The strikers also protested against the launching of new educational enterprises among the railway employees by the Ministry of Communications while the existing schools are being forced to close through lack of funds.

The Minister of Education handed in his resignation after appealing to the Chamber of Commerce to approve the income tax decreed in January last, but which has been inoperative, of which it was intended 75 per cent. should be devoted to education. The students declare they will not return to their studies until they are assured of the safety of the financial future of higher education, even though the salary arrears are paid and the teachers should be willing to resume their labors.

## POINCARÉ RIDICULES WILHELM'S DEFENCE

General Comment in Paris Calls It Clumsy Work of Distorted Mind.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 21.

The publication in THE NEW YORK HERALD of Paris this morning of the Kaiser's self-prepared defence created a stir here, many Paris newspapers quoting excerpts from it. However, the general opinion is that the Kaiser's work was clumsily done and reveals an aberrational mind not calculated to advance his cause. This also was the opinion of Raymond Poincaré, formerly President of France, who, when asked by THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent for a comment on what the Kaiser had written, said:

"It is very evident that the Kaiser's schoolboy statistics were designed as a plea for the German Monarchists, but I do not believe that they will deceive any one but those who are anxious to be deceived. When the Kaiser says that in 1900 the Russians and the French proposed to move against England because of the latter's encumbrance in the Boer war he has wholly inverted France's role. Many times since 1870 Germany attempted to turn France against England, but France always refused."

"The Kaiser is astonishingly discreet regarding events in 1912 and in connection with the Balkan war. A Minister for a neutral power in Paris told the president of the French Chamber of Deputies a few days ago that he had incontrovertible proof that in November, 1912, the Kaiser definitely defined a policy of 'Ich will den Krieg' ('I will the victory'), insisting that the victory in the Balkan States was a defeat for the Central Powers and he must have revenge."

"Also the Kaiser carefully omits to mention that the French military law was provoked by the new increase in the German army."

"Documents in the French Foreign Office show that the Kaiser tried to incite a breach between America, France and Great Britain. In a report in February, 1919, the French naval attaché in Berlin, Lieut. Duchard, reported to us that the Kaiser had expressed a desire to have French warships anchor off the German coast, assuring them a hearty welcome, as it was 'essential that the Continent unite intimately for purposes of defence, especially against the future's greatest peril, America.'"

"Also he failed to remember that as long ago as 1895 Baron Marschall, under orders from the Kaiser, asked the French Ambassador in Berlin whether France would be disposed to cooperate with Germany in 'limiting England's insatiable appetite,' all of which is sufficient to condemn his role in the world's greatest struggle."

## LATIN AMERICA AWAITS HARDING ON LEAGUE

Mexican Paper Says Few Will Attend Assembly.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—The newspaper El Democrata, to-day declares it understands that "the greater part of the American nations will abstain from attendance at the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations."

The paper's advice as to President Harding's initiative for a world league in which all nations will be represented.

The Democrata makes this statement in connection with the declaration that Mexico will be asked soon to name a delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, "thus assuming a place in that society such as was held by other neutrals during the war." It was learned, it says, that a sentiment for such invitation exists among certain of the Latin American countries.

"From official sources," adds the newspaper, "we know that Mexico has not solicited incorporation in the league, nor will she think of asking for it, as such incorporation, indeed, is not considered indispensable to our national life."

**TRAIN KILLS TWO SOLDIERS.**

CORBIEN, March 21.—Private Thomas Hanenkrat of Strasburg, Ohio, and Lawrence Murphy of El Paso, Tex., of the American Army of Occupation were instantly killed to-day when the Cologne express struck a truck they were driving at Weissensturm. Private Lawrence Baker, the third man in the truck, was seriously injured. The bodies of Hanenkrat and Murphy will be returned to the United States.

THE textile situation last July had a lesson for some American businesses.

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In August they were begging for orders—losing flesh and worried.

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## LLOYD GEORGE HOLDS WHIP OVER TORIES

Austen Chamberlain Elected Leader of Unionists in Commons.

COALITION PERPETUATED

Tories Have No Place to Go if They Try to Revolt Against Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, March 21.

Premier Lloyd George went a long way toward swallowing the Unionist party to-day. Austin Chamberlain was unanimously elected House of Commons leader, and before an enthusiastic party meeting at the Carlton Club declared that the critical condition in which the country was demanded the yielding of party interests to the coalition.

Today's events make it seem more as though Unionism were going to Lloyd George than that he is going to Unionism.

Although the meeting at the Carlton Club made a distinction, and Mr. Chamberlain was chosen to lead the party in the House of Commons—not in either the House of Lords or the country at large—it is admitted that the House of Commons leadership holds the key position. And the man holding this key position has pronounced his fealty to Premier Lloyd George. Thus, while reports of a Tory revolt are still circulating here, the situation has so developed that the most powerful groups of the dominant party find there is no place to go if they get out of the coalition, and formally, at least, the coalition goes on indefinitely.

Political wisecracks now predict that if the Unionist party does not break up it will crash through the less impressive personality of Mr. Chamberlain as com-

## Harding Gets Movie Pass; Must Pay Tax to See Show

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., March 21.

PRESIDENT HARDING received a permanent pass to-day to a chain of motion picture theatres in Washington, but he will not be able to see the pictures without personal cost until the law is repealed placing a tax on theatre admissions.

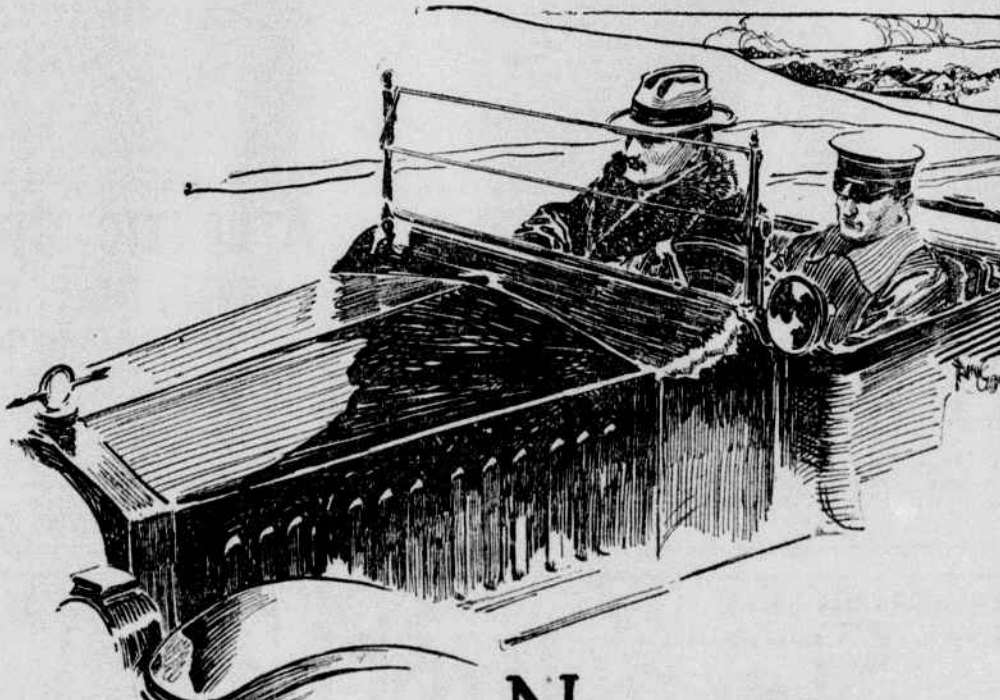
The pass, made of gold, was presented to Mr. Harding by Tom Moore, owner of the theatres, who called at the White House. Under the law the war tax of 10 per cent. must be paid on passes just as on regular paid admissions. Mr. Harding is no exception.

pared with that of Mr. Bonar Law. When this time comes, however, again it is predicted that Premier Lloyd George will be found heading the strongest middle party between radical Labor, the feeble Liberals and the die hard Tories, from all of whom the new party will draw great elements of strength.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, March 21.—J. Austen Chamberlain was received with loud coalition cheers when he entered the House of Commons to-day after his selection as leader of the Unionists. His first duty as "leader of the House" was to answer "yes" to a question as to whether the Government would hold and maintain a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company after the issue of the new capital stock was completed.

Regarding the election of Mr. Chamberlain as leader of the Unionist party in the Commons it is a political tradition that a man cannot be leader of the whole party unless he has first been Prime Minister. In ordinary party government the Premier would be leader of the whole party, but the coalition complicates matters. Lloyd George is theoretically a Liberal, and therefore cannot be leader of the Unionist party. Lord Curzon is leader of the Unionists in the House of Lords, and the question of the leadership of the whole party remains undecided.



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